









WHERE THE CIVILIAN SOLDIERS  
ARE COMPETING FOR FAME.

Now Camp George Washington looks like a diagram giving the location of the troops. The drill grounds and camp are reminders of the days of the war.

(Special Correspondence.)

WASHINGTON, May 28.

The capital city has again put on its war clothes and the scenes of the national drill remain the same.

The streets are filled with soldiers in gay uniform, and the artillery regiments are in the line.

The bands play and the shrill notes of the fife are wafted over the city by the same breezes which cause a thousand flags to flutter.

The forty-five acres comprising the monument grounds are covered with men and tents, and the stiff backed soldiers are placed on guard around it as though there was an enemy near at hand.

A week ago there was nothing here but green grass and silvery water. The monument cast its shadow only on a few sightseers and the solitude of the mall, the wide expanse of park which reaches from the White House to the Capitol, was as quiet almost as Goldsmith's deserted village.

Like the palace of Aladdin, buildings and tents have sprung up in a night, and now you will find no busier place in the United States than here.

It is a city of canvas. The tents are arranged in streets and squares. Each is built upon a platform of pine, and the tops of nearly all have flags floating from them.

Camp George Washington is called, and what a glorious place for a camp! Carpeted with the softest of fresh green grass, warmed by the bright southern sun and cooled by the gentle breezes which blow from the Potomac now as they did when they fanned George Washington's cheeks, its every surrounding is that of poetry and beauty.

It is full of history, too, and the militia will go away feeling better acquainted with their own country from the contact. At one end lies the bureau of engraving and printing, the great money factory of the government.

At the back is the brick agricultural department, and near it the great stone Smithsonian and the National museum, each of which is worth a trip across the continent to see.

In the center of the camp, looking all the larger for the little tents and little men loading around it, rises the gigantic Washington monument, with its aluminum point 555 feet in the air and its 80,000 tons crowded upon a base not larger than the foundation of a Pennsylvania barn.

Upward is so gradual that 500 feet from where those tents are standing a house could be built, each side of which would be thirty-five feet long, and if its top sloped off to the point at which that bit of aluminum stands, it could have three stories each ten feet high, and its view would be better than that of any observatory in the world.

Standing at the monument, the camp is spread out all around it. At the north is the drill grounds, and back of them the treasury department, the snow white executive mansion, and the state war and navy departments in the biggest granite building in the world.

That great white, tomb like structure over there on the hill, which looks like a Turkish mosque white-washed, is the national observatory, and away across the river you may see Arlington, where Gen. Lee was living at the time the war began, and where the militia will all go on the 30th of May to honor the graves of the soldiers in the cemetery there.

The Smithsonian grounds form a fine park, and there are plenty of good looking places and shady nooks within it.

About 100 feet or more below the monument runs the Potomac, and the soldiers are universally surprised at this wonderful improvement gone on upon the date. To-day I saw a game of baseball played on ground which a year ago was covered with water, and hundreds of acres of park are being rapidly made out of the old river bed.

This diagram which I here give will furnish some idea of the location of the various troops. Fourteenth street separates the camp from the Smithsonian ground, and this is the street upon which Newspaper row is located, and which crosses Pennsylvania avenue at Willard's hotel. The winding road which runs through the grounds is a favorite drive of the capital, and is known as Executive

Drive.

CAMP GEORGE WASHINGTON.

avenue; it skirts the monument and the Potomac and goes from the White House through the woolly mall to the Capitol. The point A is the general headquarters where Gen. Augur and Ordway hold forth. It comprises a wooden barracks and several tents for staff officers, and near it are the post and the telegraph offices, making this perhaps the busiest place in the whole camp. B marks the hospital, which is also a barracks surrounded by tents, and which, like the headquarters, is carefully guarded. Miss Clara Barton, of the famous Red Cross society, is in charge of it, and she has a corps of physicians under her.

At C, where the road enters going to the monument, there is a collection of music tents, or rather tents for musicians, and here is to be found the Cadet band, the Vicksburg band, the Iowa band and the Louisville drum corps. I wish I could describe the splendor of the dress of this coterie. It is the most brilliant patch of color in the whole encampment, and at midday the monument fairly turns pale beside it. It is a noisy place, too, and it is rare that you do not find one or more of these bands practicing.

At D there is an acre of rifle companies, and these comprise some of the most noted in the United States. They are old stagers, and many of them, contrary to the regular custom of the camp, do their own cooking. There are a number of sporting men connected with them who will bet high upon their favorite companies taking the prize, and they say they do not propose to risk losing them by eating something that might not agree with them. Whether they fear that their enemies would put pepper or croton oil into their food I do not know. These companies have tents, and about six tents are allotted to each company. The companies are the San Antonio Rifles, the Belknap Rifles, the Miller Rifles, the Vicksburg Southrons, the Lee Light Guard, and the Louisiana and the Lomax Rifles.

At E, near the bureau of engraving and printing and on the northern edge of the camp, are eight companies of North Carolina troops. They are the looking fellows and well drilled. They have in the neighborhood of 100 tents, most of which are made in the shape of the letter A, with a few well made for headquarters. At F, the Ohio troops are encamped. Their camp faces the river, and

it covers about two acres of ground. At G are the District of Columbia troops, consisting of the National Rifles, the Washington cadets and the Washington light infantry. The Missouri troops are just west of the monument at the point designated by the letter H, and I represent an acre or so of cadets. These boys swell out as much as any of the older soldiers here. They represent the Peck-hill academy, the Maryland college, and the St. John's and DePaul colleges.

At K are the Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin troops, consisting of company H of the Sixth Illinois, the Fort Wayne Rifles, the Indiana light infantry and Muscatine Rifles. M represents the encampment of the Irish regiment of guards, coming chiefly from New Hampshire and Connecticut. At N are the Potomac are encamped company D of the First Michigan, company band I of the Second Michigan, and companies A and D of the Second Minnesota regiment.

O is devoted to Zouaves, and there are two companies here from St. Louis, one from Chicago and one from Memphis. At P the Kentucky state troops are located. They lie between the Ohio and Texas encampments, and on their western edge at the point R is the artillery. There is an acre of this, and it comprises about fifty tents. There are batteries from Illinois, Wisconsin and Ohio, and also the Gatling gun squad of the Third Indiana. The lake in the middle of the ground is known as Balbock lake; it covers several acres and it is a fine sheet of water. Its banks are covered with tents, and on the other edge at the point S is the guard house.

The guard house is surrounded by tents, and it is carefully guarded. It is a long building of pine boards, with two rows of cells, and an aisle running through between them. The cells look like the bins of a granary. They are about six feet square and have no windows. Their only furniture is a mattress, which is laid flat upon the floor for the criminals to sleep upon. There are no soldiers in it yet, but it will doubtless have something to do before the drill is over.

Standing at the guard house, I took a look across Balbock lake at the mess house and its is, I assure you, a lively institution. A New York man operates it, and he cooks all the meals here for the 6,000 or more soldiers in attendance upon the drill. He has a building covering a quarter of an acre of ground, and lying very near to the Washington monument. The soldiers have not as yet complained of his cooking, and the smell is rather appetizing as you pass the kitchen.

The drill takes place in the big drill grounds upon the white lot, and about twenty acres of this are inclosed with a high board fence. Around the edge of about one-third of this big circle in stands have been erected, and the spectators can look down at the drill in the same way that the old Romans looked down at the shows in the coliseum. The coliseum, however, would have seated just nine times as many people as these grand stands, and it gives one some idea of the number of the Romans to think that they required an amusement hall big enough to seat 90,000 people. There is ample room for the drill here, and many regiments can be exercised at the same time in these grounds.

I called at the headquarters and took a look at the leading men connected with the drill. Gen. Augur looks like a soldier. He is commander of the camp, and a tall, fine looking fellow he is. Though over 60 he moves around like one of the cadets, and his only sign of age is in his hair and whiskers, which are now turning gray. He is a New Yorker by birth, but has lived at Washington for the last quarter of a century. From 1857 to 1866 he was in command of the defenses of Washington, but he is now on the retired list and he lives very nicely at his home in Georgetown.

Gen. Ordway is 44 years of age, and he began his military life as a student at Harvard college. He was a member of the New England guards, and at 18 was a first lieutenant in the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts infantry, one of the three killed in the war in the army of the Potomac and the James, and he was present at the final surrender at Appomattox. He rose from lieutenant to colonel during this time, and at the close of the war was made provost marshal of the state of Virginia. When his regiment was mustered out he was made a brigadier general and he was offered a position in the regular army. He declined this and went to live in Richmond. In 1876 he moved to Washington, and has been largely connected with militia matters here. He had charge of the last inaugural parade, and he showed great ability in managing the 30,000 men connected with it. He says he hopes to make the militia of the District of Columbia the model militia of the country, and he will probably succeed in doing so.

FRANK E. CARPENTER.

The Marine Collision.

The Celtic.

The Britannic.

We here present cuts of two White Star steamers, the Celtic and the Britannic, which came in collision at sea last Thursday. The cuts are from sketches made from the vessels as they lay in New York harbor.

A Great Deal of Nonsense.

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When the wisecracks can write upon some common sense theory which commands itself to busy people, every man and woman will adopt it conditionally; but conditions, like noses, are totally unlike, and we must swim, scrub, sponge and care for these bodies of ours with due consideration for our particular needs and our peculiarities of temperament and circumstances.—Boston Globe.

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OUR NEIGHBORS.

San Bernardino.

WITH THE TIMES AND POSSESSOR OF A BOOM.

San Bernardino, June 8.—[Correspondence of THE TIMES.] As an example of rapid growth and development, San Bernardino is hard to excel. The ranch of that name was bought in 1863 by the Mormons, who settled it, and for this reason it has been spoken of since as an old Mormon settlement, but the Mormons were recalled to Utah in 1897, and all returned except those who renounced their church. Very few remained; so practically the settlement dates birth at a much later period.

San Bernardino seems walled in on every side by the foothills of the mountains of the same name. The mountains are a great source of life for the beautiful valley and city of San Bernardino. The mountains keep the valley green with their melted snows and yield their treasures of gold and silver. A few years ago there was little more than a village in the valley where now nestles a city of nearly 3000 souls. San Bernardino's police force might be held up as an example to places of twice her size. The place has a new system of telephone, a motor road connecting with the Southern Pacific every hour, and five or six miles of street railway, with new companies organizing. The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad has recently completed a branch road to San Bernardino.

Messrs. Burt, Ruffen, Katz, and two of the Stewart brothers have just completed, or are building at the present time, handsome two and three story business blocks of brick and stone. Mr. Klutz has nearly completed an \$8000 brick house, to which he is going to add a \$35,000 or \$40,000 one, making in all one of the finest hotels in Southern California. Mr. Stewart has nearly completed a building costing about \$30,000, the two upper stories of which will be devoted to hotel purposes. When these hostilities are completed, probably there will be enough hotels to accommodate the public. At present, though San Bernardino has five hotels, they cannot furnish accommodations for their guests.

The city is well represented financially, having three banks of first-class standing. It is good for the optics to see the stacks of gold and currency piled up behind their counters.

The city limits are intended to be enlarged all taxpayers who reap any benefit from the incorporation. The lines are two miles across, or one mile each way from the center of the city. The miners of most of the San Bernardino Mountains get their outfit from this city, buying of merchants who make a specialty of their line of goods. Real estate has gone up over 100 per cent. in the last six months. The following will give some idea of present prices, as well as increase in value the past six years: A Mr. White bought a piece of property at the corner of E street, or southern part of the city, six years ago, paying \$1400 for thirty-one acres. May 30th he sold thirty-one acres for \$3500, receiving \$2100. A Mr. Jones bought a piece of property at the corner of E street, or southern part of the city, six years ago, paying \$1400 for thirty-one acres. May 30th he sold thirty-one acres for \$3500, receiving \$2100. A Mr. Jones bought a piece of property at the corner of E street, or southern part of the city, six years ago, paying \$1400 for thirty-one acres. May 30th he sold thirty-one acres for \$3500, receiving \$2100.

TRIPLES OF THE TIMES.

Abdul Hamed, present Sultan of Turkey, is rapidly adopting the ways of western civilization. He recently ordered a census of his wives and finds that he has 400—Omaha World.

A New York book-keeper has written seven poems, containing 3120 words, on a single postal card. Next thing he will be writing for fewer than 100 words.

ates of glanced at the con- what? "Why did that doctor say: 'Other? There isn't any'?"

—Um! I thought Noah took every kind into the ark.—[Tid-

husband: Did the doctor say to take all that medicine? Yes, dear.

husband: Why, there is enough bottle to kill a mule!

(anxiously): You had better be all John.—[Boston Herald.

have a bit of good news for you, "I said a fond young wife for you," remarked John, expectantly.

as you remember that two ago hot-house grapes were sold at \$8 per pound. Well, I bought today for \$6!—[Exchange.

tain, Tex., has had within a day the first rain that had fallen in vicinity since last November. A way to prevent a recurrence of a long drought would be to hold sales and Sunday-school picnics for the winter.—[Norristown Hor-

Tommy: Can I eat another of pie? Emma (who is something of a pur- I suppose you can. Tommy: Well, may I? Emma: No, dear, you may not. Tommy: Darn grammar, anyway.

Child: "If she's from Chicago I don't better not introduce me."

Child: "Why not?" "I said she wouldn't feel com- if she knew I was from Detroit."

can't see why."

our club always beats the you know."—[Omaha World.

ought to be ashamed of your- big man like you to be in a tramp. You oughtn't to go to work."

ick, mum, but I can't help it. nurse frightened me once when I was a baby, and I haven't ever since."—[New

Express.

own west an evidence of the bank. "All right, sir," he said to the evidence you offer to order it is drawn is scarcely

known you to hang a man on evidence, Judge," was the ranger's response.

"Quite likely," replied the ex-Judge, "when it comes to letting go of cold we have to be careful."—[N. Y.

is a man in our town, and he is won- drous wise. However, he writes the printer-man to catch all his 's.' When he's dotted all of them, with great sang froid and ease, sometimes each paragraph and crosses all his 's's.' One side alone he writes, and never rolls his leaves; the man of ink a smile, and mark "insert" resolves. "What a question he do ask (taught wisely he has been), a goodly two-out stamp, for postage back, put in."

—[St. Joseph (Mo.) Herald.

is a story going about town of conception of dissipation on the part of a group of student Japanese to be printed as a con-

hution to the literature of social ethics. There were three or four young Japanese students, the story goes, who were in the habit of dining on Sunday at a Back Bay residence. One of the party was a young man of high rank and great dignity, and when, one Sunday, he was missing from the table, the host asked, with some solicitude, the cause of his absence. "Oh, he cannot come," said the spokesman of the party, shaking his head sadly, "he very disappointed—he very dissipated!" The host thought it best not to make any further inquiry at the time, but after the meal he ventured to ask the same young man, in private: "You say Mr. Nim Shi is not well?" "No," he not well—he very dissipated!" "Bless me! he hasn't been drinking?" "Oh, no, no! He no drink." "Not gambling, eh?" "No, no! He no gamble." "May I ask you what he has been doing, then?" "Oh, he very dissipated. He eat sponge cake all time—he all broke up now."—[Boston Transcript.

GREEK FIRE.

Petroleum One of Its Chief Ingredients—A Secret for 400 Years.

The great use made of Greek fire in the middle ages, so graphically described by Gibbon, shows an intimate knowledge of one of the objects to which crude petroleum could be applied. This compound enabled the Greeks of the Eastern Empire to hold their own against the Saracens for some hundreds of years, and, during two sieges of Constantinople, gave the victory to the Christians over their Moslem enemies.

The terror and devastation caused by the Greek fire seem to have been almost as great as that caused by artillery. It was blown through long copper tubes, which were fixed in the fore part of the imperial galleys, or on the walls of the Eastern Empire to hold their own against the Saracens for some hundreds of years, and, during two sieges of Constantinople, gave the victory to the Christians over their Moslem enemies.

It can be understood what an alarm such a combustible would cause, especially when thrown upon and among ignorant, half-naked opponents, on whom the noise and flame would have a terrifying effect. Even in modern battles the results obtained by artillery fire, especially the fire of shells, are out of all proportion to the number of men killed. Later, when the secret of the Greek fire had become known to the Saracens, and it had been adopted by them, its effects were equally dreaded by the Crusaders. The fact that it could not be extinguished by water added to the terror caused by the noise, smoke and flame. The secret of its composition was carefully guarded by the Greeks and retained for their exclusive use for about 400 years. Fables were invented to hide from other nations so valuable a secret, and to the art of war, and the barbarians were informed that it had been revealed by an angel to Constantine the Great, and that to communicate the secret of its composition would provoke the vengeance of the God of the Christians. After the invention of gunpowder it was no longer of much value. I have a formula of making Greek fire, and in it petroleum is one of the chief ingredients.

Home at Last.

A complete apartment of quick-meal gasolene stoves, the best made. Try one. R. E. Crandall, successor to Crandall, Crow & Co., 133 and 135 West First street, next to corner of Port.

850—Rosecrans Lots—\$50. Lots 50140, with wide, ornamented avenues, at Rosecrans. All lots \$50—\$20 down, balance \$5 per month, without interest.

Rosecrans is situated on a beautiful elevation, commanding a fine view of the city and ocean, and for villa residences is unsurpassed in the country. It is the finest artesian water, piped through all the streets. The best water system in California. A road is now being negotiated for to run between the town and Los Angeles, a distance of 10 miles.

Apply to rooms 8 and 9, Wilson block, 24 West First street.

Mrs. Dr. Wells, Woman Specialist, The first lady Homeopathic Kneader, many years of experience in the treatment of all diseases, including leucorrhea, ovarian diseases, irregularities, neuralgia and radical change from the first treatment. No. 318 Spring st.

Six Miles from Town—\$50 Lots. No interest on land, but a gentle, level slope, in the townsite of Rosecrans. Installments of \$5 per month. Carriages leave daily for Rooms 8 and 9, Wilson block, 24 West First street.

On account of the increased travel east, the Santa Fe route has arranged for extra Pullman cars on their through Kansas City trains. They are also now running their convenient tourist sleeping cars direct from Los Angeles to Kansas City direct.

May 22d. All lots unsold in Glendale will be advanced \$50 each. Please call and act accordingly. Ben E. Ward, 4 Court street.

Dots. J. W. DAVIS, prescription druggist. UNFERMENTED wine at J. W. Davis's.

Legal. Summons. IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE State of California, in and for the County of Los Angeles, Harriet Newmark and Morris Newmark, plaintiffs, vs. Edwin F. Butler, John W. Pitkin, David F. Halstead, Annie B. Sewall, copartners under the firm name of Butler, Pitkin & Co., defendants.

Wherefore, the said plaintiffs, Harriet Newmark and Morris Newmark, plaintiffs, vs. Edwin F. Butler, John W. Pitkin, David F. Halstead, Annie B. Sewall, copartners under the firm name of Butler, Pitkin & Co., defendants.

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H. H. WILCOX.

SPECIAL LIST.

No. 1425—New house, five rooms, pantry, closets, nice lawn, flowers, and only 150 feet from street cars. \$2000.

No. 1417—A fine 2-story house, 2000 ft. from street cars. \$2000.

No. 1415—A fine 2-story house, 2000 ft. from street cars. \$2000.

No. 1413—A fine 2-story house, 2000 ft. from street cars. \$2000.

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## ENJOYING PLEASURE.

## MEMORABLES—YOUNG MEN'S INSTITUTE.

Pupils of the Hanna College gave a delightful entertainment—A Good Evening with the Young Men's Institute.

A very large and appreciative audience filled the pavilion, corner of Fifth and Olive streets, last evening, the occasion being the entertainment presented by the pupils of the Hanna College. While the people were assembling the Seventh Infantry Band furnished music at the door. The pupils of the institution to the number of 150 occupied the semi-circle row of seats in front and a part of the left portion of the floor. They were all clad in dresses of red or yellow, and those bright colors, with the brighter young faces, presented a picturesque and cheerful appearance. The number of students enrolled is 211, but some are absent just at present.

The programme of the evening was quite lengthy, but of such an entertaining and lively character that the time flew by the least. At the head of it appeared the motto, "We shall be repaid in the gold of culture for all the dross of time we put into our work." The first selection was an instrumental quartette, entitled, "Die Dübische Eifer" (Russian), rendered by Misses McCrorey, Macy, Rives, Austin and Ellis. The young ladies wore each a dress of different color from the others, red, yellow, deep blue, light blue, deep blue and white. The rendition was evidence of the care and culture used in preparation.

Miss Julia Crawford recited "Prince Eric's Oath—maiden" very creditably. Her voice was natural, and therefore less than her recitation of the conversation between the rich but cruel Blanche and the poor but faithful Constance held the attention of the audience.

Miss Edith Entertains Her Sister's class, and following this came a musical number by the five young ladies mentioned, and a recitation entitled "The Young Ladies of the Hanna College," given by Miss Ida Patterson.

The young ladies of the Hanna College of forty or fifty under charge of Miss A. Frances George, then presented a number of selections from the opera, "Ernani," consisting of a chorus, "Around in a Whirl," a vocal solo, by Misses Boutwell and Ellis; chorus, "The Lord and Lady Valentin," solo, by Misses Boutwell and Ellis; chorus, "The Lord and Lady Valentin," solo, by Misses Boutwell and Ellis; chorus, "The Lord and Lady Valentin," solo, by Misses Boutwell and Ellis.

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## THAT SMUGGLING.

## Some Reminiscences—Hunting for Smugglers.

"This smuggling matter recalls to my mind a case that created a good deal of excitement, not only in San Diego, but all over the State, a few years ago," said a prominent San Diego gentleman to a Times reporter last week. By the way, the principal actor in that little drama is now a prominent citizen of Los Angeles at the present time. Well, to make the story short, the man's name is Charles Gassen, and it cost him over \$50,000 to get out of a smuggling scrape. Oh, the business is a paying one in more ways than one, I can tell you. Gassen was carrying on a large cattle business in this part of the State, and from the rapid manner in which he was making money, the customs officers, both American and Mexican, got it into their heads that he was running cattle over the border. They laid for him, and finally got the screws on. He was not convicted, but it was a well-known fact that it cost him over \$50,000 to get out of trouble, and he became so thoroughly disgusted with the country that he sold out and moved to Los Angeles, and I understand he is doing well up there. There used to be a great deal of cattle smuggling going on down here all the time, but of late years it has mostly all died out.

In speaking of smuggling, United States Commissioner Hubbard said to a Times representative:

"Smuggling is not the only way in which the United States Government is being robbed in San Diego. There is enough liquor manufactured in this city to make every temperance town on the coast sea-sick. The moonshiners of Kentucky are mere infants in wickedness in comparison with some of our dark-cellar makers. I am just as positive as a human being can be that there are from five to ten times as much illicit stills in this city, but it is next to an impossibility to make out a case of it. The vendue of the Government cannot get a good Government detective to spend enough time to work the case up. If we had such a detective in this city six months, I would stake my life that some things would be unearthed that could not fall to create a sensation from one end of the country to the other. There is a big field here for Brooks, if he will bring one of the Government's San Francisco detectives down. The smugglers and moonshiners would soon have to seek some other field."

**SUNKEN OPIUM.** The San Diego Union, which was at first disposed to pool-pool at the exposure of extensive smuggling in San Diego made by the Times, says:

"A squad of marines from the barracks, under the command of Lieutenant and a customs officer, made a cruise outside our harbor Monday. The officers in charge were not at all satisfied with the information that from one of the men it was learned that a search was being made for sunken opium. In this connection it may be stated that the officials have very successfully, in the effect that smugglers are using lumber vessels from the Sound, and that the apparatus outside to be picked up by members of the San Francisco smuggler band, who, since the large seizures of a few months ago, are smuggling San Francisco a wide berth. It may also be stated that for some time past lumber vessels putting into small ports along the coast have been used by the smugglers for the purpose of smuggling opium. The apparatus consists simply of a lot of bladders filled with the opium. They are tied to a line, and buoyed by corks, are thrown overboard, a sinker of sufficient weight to carry them down about a foot below the surface being used. The cruise yesterday was unfruitful."

## MUCH DISGUSTED.

## Cruel Officers Wouldn't Let Him Sleep on the Porch.

An individual, who gave his name at the police station as George Mellor, went to bed on Harvey Lindley's front porch, last night. A complaint was sent to the office, and when Officers Reel and Benedict arrived at the house they found Mellor sound asleep. They dragged him out to the front gate, when he turned on Reel and began to beat him with a heavy shoe. One of Reel's fingers was badly hurt, and had he not knocked the fellow down he would have done further damage. He fought all the way to the police station, and could not understand why he was not allowed to sleep as "a gentleman, on another—hic—gentleman's porch."

## JAILED AGAIN.

## The Old-Young Adventurers Continue Her Tricks.

Mrs. Thompson, alias Gray, alias Green, the old-Young woman whose peculiar antics at Mrs. Bird's house, on Fort street, were noted in these columns the other day, is again in trouble. The woman seems to have a perfect mania for liquor, and yesterday she was found in a beastly state of intoxication wandering about the streets. She has a mother and sister living in San Francisco who are perfectly able to take care of her, but it is understood that they sent her down here to get rid of her. She was locked up in the city prison last night, and some disposition will be made of her by Justice Austin today.

## THAT ALARM.

## Plenty of Noise, but No Fire to Be Found.

About 10:35 o'clock last night a man, very scantily clad, came rushing into the house of the man who keeps the key of box 123 of the fire alarm, at Macy-street bridge, and securing that instrument he turned so vigorous a signal that the fire-ladders went at jumping. When they reached the box after a long drive, no sign of a fire could be seen. Assistant Chief Moriarty scoured the neighborhood on horseback, but could find nothing of a warm nature except the temperature of the men who had been called out on a wild-goose chase.

## That Ball.

The disreputable dance in the Merced Theater, night before last, broke up at about 5 o'clock yesterday morning in a drunken row, in which pistols were drawn. No one was hurt. Some of the young business men, who had disgraced themselves through the night, walked off down street with their prostitutes on their arms.

Mrs. Merced Abbott, the owner of the building, states that she is not responsible for the disgraceful scenes enacted there Thursday night, as she rents the hall to the Cercle Francaise. Members of the Cercle state that it is their responsibility, either, having sublet the hall for the night to well-known young men who were supposed to be respectable.

## A Good Pipe Contract.

Judge R. M. Widney has just let the contract for ten miles of iron pipe for the new San Fernando town, already noticed in the Times. Two miles consist of main, from 10 to 24 inches in diameter. This contract went to the Harper & Reynolds Company. The rest is of 12, 10, 8 and 6 inch pipe, and will be furnished by J. D. Hooker & Co. The contract amounts to about \$20,000. The whole system of water works for these towns will require 100 miles of pipe.

## Pullman Passengers.

The following passengers left Los Angeles by Pullman cars yesterday. 1:30 p.m. train—Mrs. Turner, Thomas A. Langtry, F. H. Lowell, H. C. Sigler, Mrs. W. G. Brown, Mrs. O. O. Harrison, Mr. Michael, J. Foster. 7:30 p.m. train—Mrs. E. G. Case, M. G. Cole, W. S. Bartlett, M. Mabury, James Roeder, J. Biddell, Harry Sherwood.

## Departures by Steamer.

The steamer Eureka sailed yesterday for San Francisco and way ports with the following Los Angeles passengers on board: For San Francisco—H. O. Horvitz, H. B. Miller and wife. For Port Harford—A. Delong and wife, James Carls, Mrs. F. Doyle and child. For Santa Barbara—Thomas Mitchell.

## STRAY GIRLS.

## TWO MORE FEMALE CHILDREN ENTICED FROM HOME.

Further Evidence of the Need of Mrs. Watson's Philanthropic Move—Silly Girls and Heart-Broken Parents.

A Mrs. Chacon, who lives just across the covered bridge on the Hospital road, visited the police station last night and informed the officers that her 13-year-old daughter had been missing for several weeks. The old lady told her story while the tears ran down her bronzed cheeks, and, in answer to questions whether she had made any efforts to recover her wandering girl, she said she and her friends had scoured the whole city, but had not been able to find her. She visited the police station as a last resort. She did not know whether her girl had gone off with some one or not, but she was under the impression that some wretch was at the bottom of her troubles. The broken-hearted mother was armed with a picture of the girl, and when it was passed around, Officer Dillon recognized the picture as being one of a young girl he had seen in a certain portion of the city. He at once started out and made a thorough search, but she had been spirited away, and he was sent out to search in another quarter.

Another girl case was brought to light by Capt. Tyler last night. He was passing along Upper Main street, when he heard a loud racket in front of one of the Mexican houses. Officer Jeffries was trying to keep the peace, and when the Captain reached the spot about fifty men, women and children had congregated around the front door, and were howling like a wild band of Apache Indians. On investigating the matter the Captain learned that an old Mexican, who lives at Boyle Heights, lost his young daughter a few days ago, and learned yesterday that she was in the Upper Main street house. When he went there and demanded his daughter they flatly refused to surrender her; hence the young riot which was under way when the police pounced down on them. The Captain settled the dispute by convincing the man that the best way for him to get his daughter was to apply to Justice Austin today, and get hold of the girl by legal means. The broken-hearted father hung round the station all night, and could have gotten in he might have forgotten the Captain's words of advice, and made Corner-meat out of the despoiler of his daughter. He refused to give his name, and no one could be found in the neighborhood who knew him, although it was admitted by a strange girl, who cannot be over 15 years of age, was in the house.

This city seems to be full of a class of male fiends whose business seems to be running away with young girls.

## SEAVEY'S SCALP.

## The Omaha Papers Are Red-hot After It.

The fact that W. S. Seavey was recently appointed Chief of Police of Omaha has reached Southern California, and the result of the receipt of this news is apt to be unpleasant to Mr. Seavey.

Already the papers of his own city are beginning to dig up the black record he left here, and promise to make the Omaha climate very sultry for him. In 1876-77 Seavey was City Marshal of Santa Barbara. He was a zealous Republican, a vigilant officer, never drunk, and, in a word, was deemed a very straight citizen. He seemed very fond of his wife, an interesting woman of about 30 years, and his pretty 3-year-old boy. The most intimate friend of the family was Mrs. Charles Padlock, wife of a prominent traveler. She was a very attractive woman, of the same age as Mrs. Seavey, and had no children. Her husband was away on business a large part of the time, and she was a great deal with the Seaveys. She and Mrs. Seavey were fairly inseparable, and their more than sisterly devotion was town talk. They were always together, dressed alike, and no one dared to say anything against either in the presence of the other. Nor did any one dream of anything out of the way. Mrs. Seavey was a most estimable woman, and Mrs. Padlock depicted herself with all apparent propriety. The town was, therefore, fairly paralyzed with astonishment at what came later.

In 1880 Seavey gave out that he was going to Arizona to take up his business, and his family in the pleasant little home in Santa Barbara, for which he had paid out of his earnings, he took the stage and came to Los Angeles. But instead of going on to Arizona he took the steamer at San Pedro, under an assumed name, and proceeded direct to San Francisco, where Mrs. Padlock, his wife, was her husband being away on business. She was sick in bed at the time, but Mrs. Seavey's coming seemed to revive her, and she was soon up. During his two or three days' wait there Seavey met on the street a gentleman who had served in the same regiment with him in the war. Seavey wished to be recognized, however, and pulled his hat down over his eyes, passing his old comrade without a sign of recognition. A day or two later Seavey and Mrs. Padlock quietly took the steamer for Honolulu. So well did the guilty couple cover their tracks that it was two or three years before the deserted wife and husband discovered where the runaways had gone. Mrs. Seavey finally got a divorce, and was subsequently married to a constable of Santa Barbara. Again all trace of the runaways was lost, and the next known of the matter here was a few days ago, when it was discovered that Seavey had moved to Omaha, and had been elected Chief of Police there. Whether Mrs. Padlock is with him or not is not yet known here.

## Hotel Arrivals.

At the St. Elmo: H. B. Leber, Atlanta, Ga.; S. Stein, Rochester, N. Y.; E. R. Jeffrey, Glendora; B. W. Batesill and wife, Pasadena; G. C. Brown, New York; W. W. McDaniel, San Francisco; M. L. Mage, Santa Ana; E. T. Park, Mount City, Kan.; H. C. Worland, Pleasanton, Kan.; J. G. Lay, Fresno; Hon. B. Waters, San Bernardino; G. K. Woodward, Lonsburg; A. Bridgen, Lamanda Park; M. De Niechoch, D. Tobey, San Jacinto; Dr. J. G. Bailey, Santa Ana; W. H. Howell, Newhall; J. Broderick, San Bernardino; D. S. Hanna, Colton; N. P. Garrotto, San Bernardino; J. E. Clark, Aurora, Ill.; J. J. Dun, Mrs. A. Gardner, San Francisco; J. N. Horner, San Bernardino; W. S. Card, St. Louis, Mo.; E. J. Tally, Shreveport, La.; Miss J. E. Williams, E. A. Trotter, Riverside; J. Biddell, Englewood; E. Underhill, San Francisco; H. B. Lathrop, M.D., San Pedro; Mrs. C. K. Lamby, Miss C. Shank, Indio; T. A. Langtry, Benson.

## The Government Building.

Yesterday United States Attorney J. Marion Brooks received the deeds and papers of the city of Los Angeles to the Government for the land on which the new Government buildings are to be erected in this city, from the department, with instructions to make a thorough investigation of the title, etc. He will go to work on the papers today.

## The Winner of the Lewis Bros.' Lot.

Was Mrs. H. P. Allen, who resides at the northeast corner of Bellevue avenue and Philadelphia street. Mrs. Allen is the wife of Mr. H. P. Allen, the tailor, at 220 North Main street. Another \$450 lot this month in the Lewis tract, Garraño, free with our boots and shoes. Tickets today with all shoes. Tickets today with all shoes. Tickets today with all shoes. Tickets today with all shoes.

## DRESSMAKING.

## MRS. M. MINARD SUPPLY.

The Leading Dressmaker of Los Angeles, formerly outer and tailor in the Parisian suit house, Chicago. TAILOR WORK A SPECIALTY. Mornings work on short notice. City of Paris Dressmaking Parlors, 109 North Spring street, Los Angeles, Cal. Telephone 494.

## COCKLES.

## ANTI-BILIUM.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY! FOR LIVER, BILIOUSNESS, ETC. Free from mercury. Contains only Pure Vegetable Ingredients. Address: LARGELY & MORGAN, 24 Franklin.

## Cloak House.

## READY-MADE LAWN SUITS.

## READY-MADE CAMBRIC SUITS.

## READY-MADE SATEN SUITS.

## H. MOSGROVE &amp; CO.

## CALL SPECIAL ATTENTION

To their new spring stock of READY-MADE Wash Suits, at remarkably low prices.

White Lawn Suits for.....\$3.50  
White Emb'd Lawn Suits for.....\$5.00  
Percale Suits for.....\$2.50  
Cambric Suits for.....\$7.50 to \$10.00

## JERSEYS!

Just opened, our new spring stock of Jerseys at unusually low prices.

100 doz. all-wool, coat-back Jerseys, for.....\$1.00 each  
75 doz. all-wool, coat-back, tailor-finished Jerseys, in black, garnet, navy, sea-green, cardinal and tan, for.....\$1.50 each

## SPECIAL.

The latest Eastern craze, the new seaside Jersey, in all the leading colors in stripes and checks, something very novel and entirely new, at \$2.50 each. These goods to be had only from

## H. MOSGROVE &amp; CO.,

## —THE LEADING—

## Cloak and Suit House,

21 South Spring Street,  
Adjoining the Nadeau Hotel.

## Furnishing Goods.

## The Largest Stock

## IN THE CITY.

## EAGLESON'S

## WHITE AND FANCY

## SHIRTS!

## UNDERWEAR!

## —IN—

## BALBRIGGAN, LISLE,

## CASHMERE, SILK,

## MERINO, ETC.

## Traveling Shirts,

## Hosiery, Neckwear.

## 50 NORTH SPRING ST.

## Real Estate.

## MAGNOLIA.

## On and after June 6,

## 1887, 10 per cent. will

## be added to the price of

## all lots unsold in the

## town of Magnolia.

## \$10,000

## Worth of lots have

## been sold up to date

## since the opening sale,

## making the grand total

## more than \$60,000

## sales the first month.

## For maps and prices

## see

## A. L. TEELE,

## No. 10 Court street,

## Room No. 3.

## Medical.

## CATARRH!

## THROAT DISEASES, BRONCHITIS,

## ASTHMA,

## CONSUMPTION,

## Together with diseases of the

## EYE, EAR AND HEART,

## Successfully treated by

## M. HILTON WILLIAMS, M.D.,

## M. C. P. S. O.,

## No. 275 North Main Street,

## A few doors south of the new postoffice, Los Angeles, Cal.

## CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED.

This has been demonstrated in thousands of cases treated by

## DR. WILLIAMS,

With his new system of Medicated Inhalations combined with proper constitutional remedies for the liver, stomach, blood, etc.

Probably no system of practice ever adopted has been so universally successful as that introduced by Dr. Williams for the cure of Catarrh, Throat Diseases, Bronchitis, Asthma and Consumption.

Catarrh is often regarded by the patient as a cold in the head, and he often seeks relief in the use of nasal sprays, and is astonished at his remarkable tendency to catch a fresh cold; indeed, he declares that he is scarcely free from one cold before he takes another, and yet he is always exceedingly careful. It is also a matter of surprise to him that the cold always seems to settle in the head and throat.

At times many of the symptoms of Catarrh may seem to abate, and the patient is led to hope that the disease is about to wear off; but another class of symptoms soon appears, and he learns to his horror that instead of recovery from the disease, it is somewhat changed in its character and has extended to the throat. A sense of weariness is sometimes felt in reading, speaking or singing, hoarseness at times occurs, a sensation of dryness is felt in the throat, or it appears that some foreign substance, as, for instance, a hair, obstructs the throat; there becomes a sense of languor and fatigue, the breath issues upon a little exertion, a short, hacking cough, a peculiar sound in clearing the throat, a feeling as though there was not room enough in the chest to breathe; these and other symptoms occur after the disease has made considerable progress. Then it is a time when consumption is about to begin its dreadful work. Up to this time the progress of the disease may have been slow, and the patient may, in expressing his confident hope that it will "wear off," declare that he has had the catarrh for years, and has not seemed to become much worse. But this delusion is the "up-and-by" of the disease, and the patient is now in a position where it is utterly impossible to make any application. By these means every case can be cured.

Persons desiring treatment by this system of practice can use the remedies at home as well as at our office, and which will cause no inconvenience or hindrance to business whatever.

I have seen so many of these cases cured that I do not consider any case hopeless unless the lungs are seriously involved. Even then the inhalations aid us in dissolving the mucus and in contracting and healing the cavities, which nothing else can do with the same success.

The very best references from those already cured.

CONSULTATION FREE. Those who desire to consult with me in regard to their cases had better call at the office, or send me a letter, and if possible to do so can write for a copy of my Medical Treatise, containing a list of questions.

M. HILTON WILLIAMS,